

**Hutchins House.**  
This well-known Hotel, after having undergone extensive repairs, is again open to the public. Large and airy Sample Rooms, elevator service day and night. Rates, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.  
**H. GUERINGER, Mgr.**

**Means of Praise**  
from all those who have smoked the

**EN. MERCER CIGAR.**  
Take one and you'll smoke another.

**D. Cleveland & Co.**  
Sole Distributors.

**Best Oak Tanned Short Lap LEATHER BELTING.**  
**Howard F. Smith.**

**Houston Land Trust Co.,**  
Trust Co. Bld'g,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**SOMETHING FINE.**  
Our Cherry and Peach

**CIDER**  
Put up in 10, 20 and 30-gallon packages. A profitable article and a ready seller. Send for a sample keg.

**H. Thompson & Co.**

**WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY X-L SANSAPARILLA**  
Purifies the blood and cures the complexion.  
\$1.00 Per Bottle. Ask your druggist to order it for you.  
Manufactured by  
**HOUSTON DRUG CO.**

**ONE-WAY SERVICE.**  
BUSINESS TELEPHONE, 1.25  
PER MONTH.  
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE, 1.00  
PER MONTH.  
Telephone to Manager  
Western Telegraph and Telephone Co.  
Who will call and explain details.

**MACATEE & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1866.  
**COTTON FACTORS**  
AND  
Comm'n Merchants,  
Houston, Texas.

**SUNSET ROUTE**

**Southern Pacific**  
**SUNSET ROUTE.**  
PUBLIC DAILY SERVICE between Houston and New Orleans, connecting with lines for the North and East.  
Only Line running Through Sleepers to the City of Mexico.  
Sleeping Cars to San Francisco five times a week. Through Tourist Sleepers to Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago.

**Sunset Limited.**  
The most luxurious transcontinental train, with Compartment Dining and Ladies' Composite Cars, lighted with electric gas and distributed throughout. Ladies' mail in attendance. Leave Houston Tuesday and Friday at 8:00 p.m., and westbound Mondays and Thursdays. Forty-seven hours to San Francisco. First-class tickets required. No extra charge.  
**W. F. SIMMONS.** L. J. PARKS.  
Depot Ticket Agent. G. P. and T. A.

**BEST IN TEXAS**  
**Fast Mail Train**  
Quickest to ST. LOUIS and the NORTH and EAST.  
**GEO. D. HUNTER,** 217 Main Street.  
City Ticket Agent.

MAILABLE EDITION.

# HOUSTON DAILY POST.

XVTH YEAR—NO. 362.

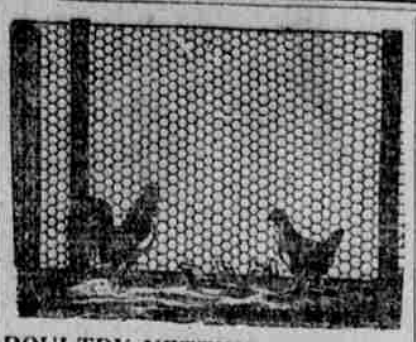
HOUSTON, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

TEN PAGES.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

**"DIXIE" PALE BOTTLE BEER**

This popular brand is brewed from the finest grade of Malt and Hops. As a table beverage the Dixie can't be excelled by any brewer. Call for the Dixie.  
American Brewing Association



**POULTRY NETTING, NAILS, WIRE**  
Barbed and Smooth.  
**HAY BALE TIES.**

**Peden & Co.,**  
1013 Franklin Avenue.

**Boiler Makers**  
And Material for Repair Work  
furnished promptly.

**HARTWELL IRON WORKS,**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**FOLLOW 3-COL. SAMOA WEATHER INFORMATION.**

**Floods Threaten District—**  
The storm in the East is rapidly moving westward and will prevail generally throughout the District. It is expected that the lower lake region will be flooded.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been heavy rains and snows east of the Mississippi river and scattered local snow in the West. The river in the Central valley and clear weather prevails generally throughout the District. It is expected that the lower lake region will be flooded.

Another low area has moved rapidly in from the northern plateau since Tuesday night and lower pressure again covers the entire West, extending eastward into the Mississippi valley. It is expected that the lower lake region will be flooded. The storm in the East is rapidly moving westward and will prevail generally throughout the District. It is expected that the lower lake region will be flooded.

**General Observations.**  
Observations taken by the United States weather bureau at all stations yesterday, 30th meridian time:

Stations—	Temp.	Wind.	Bar.
Abilene	72	W	30.0
Amarillo	68	W	30.0
Atlanta	48	W	30.0
Copart	82	W	30.0
Davenport	32	W	30.0
Dodge City	50	W	30.0
El Paso	72	W	30.0
Galveston	60	W	30.0
Jacksonville	52	W	30.0
Kansas City	52	W	30.0
Memphis	52	W	30.0
Montgomery	52	W	30.0
Nashville	52	W	30.0
New Orleans	52	W	30.0
North Platte	52	W	30.0
Oklahoma	52	W	30.0
Omaha	52	W	30.0
Pelotonia	52	W	30.0
St. Louis	52	W	30.0
St. Paul	52	W	30.0
Vicksburg	52	W	30.0

**Probabilities.**  
East Texas—Fair in western, probably showers in eastern portion, colder in northern portions; winds becoming brisk northerly.  
West Texas—Fair except probably showers in extreme northern portion; colder; winds becoming northerly.  
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Cloudy; probably showers; winds northerly.

**Up to the Gun.**  
London, March 29.—The Daily Graphic announces that the marquis of Salisbury has approved the draft of the convention dealing with the British and Russian sphere of influence in China and the convention awaits the signature of the czar.

**To Thank Buchanan.**  
New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The Argentine government has resolved to send a note to W. L. Buchanan, the American minister, thanking him for his cooperation in the settlement of the Punta de Atacama question.

## SIXTY LIVES LOST.

The Rowena Lee Goes Down in the Mississippi River.

SHE SANK IN A FEW MINUTES.

Had Just Backed Out from the Landing at Tyler, Mo.

BROKE IN TWO IN MIDSTREAM.

Explosion of the Boilers, the Cause of the Disaster.

ONLY CAPTAIN AND ONE MATE WERE SAVED

Carried a Crew of Forty-five and Had on Board About Thirty Passengers.

Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from St. Louis says: The steamer Rowena Lee is reported to have sunk at Tyler, Mo., this afternoon. She is said to have broken in two and gone down out of sight with all on board except the captain, George Carvell, and one mate, who escaped.

The Lee left Cairo at 6:30 o'clock last night for Memphis. She had a light freight and passenger trip, as there had been little business since the high water. Most of the crew live in Memphis. The names of her passengers can not be learned. The boat was the property of the Lees at Memphis. It is stated she had sixty people on board, including deck hands. Tyler is 125 miles below here.

Cairo, Ill., March 29.—The officers and crew of the ill-fated Rowena Lee were as follows:  
Captain, George Carvell; clerk, I. R. Booker; second clerk, Gus Mitchell; third clerk, Samuel Lewis; pilots, Sig Smith and E. Banks; engineers, Albert Calderon and Frank Stull; and Steward George W. Todd. The passenger list can not be obtained tonight. She left here at 6:30 last night and had few passengers.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—A Republic special from New Madrid, Mo., says:  
The steamer Rowena Lee, with about thirty-one passengers aboard, besides her crew, exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., about 9 o'clock this afternoon and immediately sank with all on board except Captain George Carvell and one of the crew. The steamer left Cairo with sixteen passengers aboard, bound for Memphis. At Caruthersville, Mo., she landed and took aboard fifteen more passengers. It is estimated that with the passengers and crew she then had aboard about fifty people. She made the next landing at Tyler, Mo., and at 4 o'clock this afternoon backed into mid-stream from Tyler, to proceed on her journey. The steamer had just reached the middle of the river when she suddenly stopped and lurched as if a snag had been struck. The next moment the boat parted in the middle, a volume of steam and debris arose and the detonation of an explosion thundered over the water.

The water is running very high and the steamer immediately sank with all on board but the captain and one of the crew. They clung to the wreckage and were saved by the boats.

St. Louis, March 29.—A Republic special from New Madrid, Mo., gives three additional names of the Rowena Lee crew: Theodore Hunn, barkeeper; Logomareino, barkeeper; William Hight, colored, deck barkeeper.

The steamer Rowena Lee was owned by the Lee line of Memphis, and was one of the most magnificent passenger steamers in the Mississippi river trade. She plied between Memphis and Cairo. News of the sinking of the Rowena Lee spread like wild fire in Memphis. As to the passenger list of the ill-fated vessel nothing can be obtained at the Memphis office of the company tonight. An effort has been made to get the names of those passengers who embarked at Cairo, but this list had not been received at a late hour tonight.

From local rivermen it was ascertained that the Rowena Lee carried a cabin crew of about fifteen officers and a deck crew numbering about thirty. Taking these figures and a fair number of passengers taken on at Cairo and other points it can easily be reasoned that at least sixty people were on board the boat when the disaster occurred.

The officers of the Lee line in this city were interviewed tonight. General Manager Robert E. Lee stated that he had received telegraphic advices of the loss of the vessel, but no details were at hand. The general officers here have no list of the passengers. The Rowena Lee was built at Jeffersonville, Ind., five years ago, and was valued at \$50,000.

## FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

American and British Warships Bombarding the Samoan Villages.

Consul Rose of Germany Issued an Edict Which Caused the Mataafaites to Attack the English and Americans. The Battle Was Continued March 15.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.)  
Apia, Samoa, March 29, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his native chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this, the Mataafaites assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malleeta prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government. The Americans fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malleeta took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them ordering them to evacuate and threatening them in the event of refusal with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Ridge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed to the

German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke. During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post. The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist begging them to go so as not to interfere with the military operations. The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, and there is a bitter feeling against the Germans. Two men, a British and a German subject, have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

Apia, Samoa Island, March 29, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The British cruiser Tauranga, which is ordered, was intending to annex the Tonga islands (a section of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific), was intercepted at Suva, capital of the Fiji islands, by order of the home government.

Washington, March 29.—The German note recently presented to the state department intimated quite plainly that Germany would hold the other governments responsible if serious trouble resulted from the action of the naval authorities in Samoa.

The strained conditions caused by this note were somewhat allayed by the answer of the state department which was friendly and re-assuring, although it made plain that the American naval commander would act in an emergency, even though the consuls were not unanimous in requesting action.

## APPREHENSION IN WASHINGTON

FEARED THE SAMOAN TROUBLE MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS.

All Nations Had Desired to Avoid a Clash and Some Sharp Notes Had Passed.

Washington, March 29.—The news from Samoa that the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist had bombarded the towns held by Mataafa, who has thus far had the official support of the German government, came with startling suddenness to officials here and displaced, for the time being, the attention given to the fighting around Manila. The shelling of Mataafa was looked upon as of secondary importance, but the deepest interest attached to the attitude of the German government. At first apprehensions were felt that grave international complications might ensue. But those most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook. While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa threatened the lives or property of residents would be suppressed, even though force was required. This was without reference to the three governments, British, United States and German, and was merely a rule of self-preservation and police security.

Acting on this understanding, Captain Sturgeon of the Porpoise gave notice some time ago that he would bombard the Mataafaites if there was any outbreak or disorder. This insured quiet for a time, but he had always been ready to use force if it was necessary. It was not proposed to give Samoa over to a reign of anarchy simply because the German consular officer at Samoa differed with the British and American officials. Outside of these differences it was proposed to protect life and property at all hazards.

When Admiral Kautz went to Samoa he also had as his first duty to protect life and property and to maintain order. It is evident that bloodshed has arisen out of this united effort of the American and British commanders to protect the law-abiding and peaceful elements against the disorderly and rebellious subjects of Mataafa. This is evidenced by Mataafa's action in hemming in the town where the Americans and Britishers resided and in the attacks on the consulate and in the general lawlessness which has prevailed since Mataafa began his reign. In short, according to the view of those best ac-

quainted with the subject, the British and American governments will insist on preserving peace and order. The German view, it can be stated on very eminent authority, is not likely to raise a direct issue on the position thus laid down by the British and American consuls. On the contrary, there is said to be a growing disposition on the part of Germany to hold Herr Rose accountable for the difficulties into which he has directed his government. For a time he was sustained with the natural desire to protect him in the proper discharge of his duties, but the German authorities have not contemplated that he would carry the matter to an open rupture and result in bloodshed. On that account there is good reason to believe that the German government will not sustain Herr Rose and that official information in that direction has already been conveyed.

Diplomatic exchanges taking up this part of the crisis have been very sharp within the last few days. Early last week the Berlin government received direct information from Samoa that Admiral Kautz had arrived there and had summoned a meeting of all the officials for March 11. The German authorities felt sure this would result in serious trouble. The Berlin foreign office instructed the German ambassador here, Dr. Vol Helleben, to present a note embodying Germany's views. It argues that a naval commander has no right to act save in executing the will of the three consuls, acting unanimously and not through a majority.

**BRITISH ARE WORKED UP.**  
Blood of English and American Sailors to Be Avenged.

London, March 29.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fiji islands by the admiral because required for service at Samoa.

The Standard says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished and something more than a nominal penalty (Continued on Second Page.)"

## CLOSE TO MALOLOS

MacArthur's Vanguard Within Five Miles of the Capital.

THE ADVANCE BEGAN EARLY.

Stubborn Resistance Encountered All Along the Route.

REBELS HAD DESTROYED THE BRIDGES

American Soldiers Swam the Mules Over Under Fire.

THE CANNON TAKEN ACROSS BY HAND

Engineer Corps Repaired the Bridge Before Night—Seventy American Soldiers Killed Yesterday.

Manila, March 29.—(Non)—The American army advanced at 6 o'clock this morning, sweeping upward three miles before 10 o'clock and driving the rebels beyond Boacay, to the east of Bulacan, and on the railroad leading to Malolos. Our troops meeting with but slight resistance. The Filipinos fired volleys yesterday evening.

Washington, March 29.—The following advices from Manila were received at the war department tonight:  
Adjutant General, Washington.

Manila, March 30.—MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Maricao. Passed rapidly to Boacay. At 11:45 took up advance for Higuay and at 3:15 afternoon for Guiguinto, three and a half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5 o'clock. The day about twenty. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops crossed the river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railway bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will supply troops locally.

for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of their positions. Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country between Maricao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling up from hundreds of ash heaps, and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere.

The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a tornado. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing, dropped in the flight of the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former homes and beg passage for any kind of assistance. Many of the men living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cower in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the river or are resting in the jungle where they crawled to die, or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them. The inhabitants fled from Maricao and Meyuayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms trunks containing other property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese, who slip in between the armies, are looting when they can and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down. An old woman was found hidden in a house at Meyuayan yesterday, but dead, apparently from fright and hunger.

**GOOD TACTICS.**  
Advancing Natives Flanked and Put to Rout.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: When General MacArthur's forces encamped last night the Third artillery was across the railroad bridge, in Maricao, and the Nebraska regiment was in the woods on the extreme right. The other troops had not gone across the river.

At 3:30 o'clock the insurgents appeared on the edge of the woods a mile and a half off, where they deployed in a skirmishing line about a mile long and advanced quickly, swinging to the left to drive the Third artillery away from the bridge. This was the first time in the present war that the insurgents had advanced in military order against our forces.

The Kansas volunteers promptly crossed the bridge in columns of four to give support to the Third artillery. They lost two men killed and some wounded in their advance.

At the same time the First Montana regiment crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and took position on the extreme left, so as to be able to cut off retreat of the insurgents if the latter came far enough. They lost six men wounded in this movement; while the Third artillery

**Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins**  
In addition to our complete stock of Pipe, Fittings, Mill Supplies, etc., we have  
**F. W. Heitmann & Co.**  
Estimates Furnished on Complete GIN OUTLITS.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.